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MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW

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NOTE AND COMMENT

THE LAW SCHOOL.—Though registration is not yet completed, if we may judge from past experience, the enrollment of students November 14th, is as follows:—

First-year Class.....	315
Second-year Class.....	274
Third-year Class.....	242—831
Resident graduates.....	3
Enrolled in the Summer school, 1903.....	74
	908
Deduct for names counted twice.....	26
	882

In this number there are representatives from nearly every State, as well as from the Philippines, Porto Rico, Canada, and Japan. Of the New England states, Maine alone is without representation this year, while from the Southern states of Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, there are no registrations. A few more than one-third of the students—308—are from the five great states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; while 339 register from Michigan. The homes of the remaining two hundred and thirty are scattered from one corner of the country to the other; for example, 16 are from New York and 9 from California, 12 from Washington, and 1 from Florida.

It is not unreasonable to hope that one consequence of the mingling in our great law schools of earnest students from all parts of the Union, will be the attainment of greater uniformity of legislation throughout the country—the promotion of which has engaged the time and attention of public-spirited lawyers for more than a quarter of a century.

THE MOSELY EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.—The recent visit to the law school of Mr. W. P. Groser, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, may be regarded as a significant event when it is considered what induced it. Mr. Groser is a member of the Mosely Educational Commission, and is especially charged to inquire into the American system of legal education. He is also the representative on the commission of the Parliamentary Industry Committee.

The fact that many Englishmen are of the opinion that England may learn from us much to her advantage as to educational matters, the fact that Mr. Alfred Mosely shows his faith in this opinion by expending a large sum of money in sending this commission here to investigate our educational institutions, and the fact that in this investigation is included an inquiry into our system of legal education, are certainly significant. In spite of all efforts that have been made to improve legal education in England, it is still far from thorough. It would be difficult to explain how so many Englishmen have become, nevertheless, thorough lawyers, did we not remember that competition at the Bar has been so severe that the leaders have been forced to do their very best in all their professional work. It is probably true, however, as many Englishmen have said, that the more systematic training obtained by American law students in the schools results in a higher general average of professional learning and ability.

PENAL STATUTE—"MEDICAL ATTENDANCE"—DIVINE HEALING—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—The construction in a recent case of a phrase in the New York Penal Code involved a question not only interesting on account of its intrinsic importance, but also because of its view of the relation of certain religious developments to the law. *People v. Pierson* (1903), — N. Y. —, 68 N. E. Rep. 243. The defendant in the case was indicted because of failure to furnish to his minor child the "medical attendance" imposed by law. The child had contracted an illness which finally resulted in her death. "The defendant testified that for about 48 hours before the child died he observed that her symptoms were of a dangerous character, and yet he did not send for or call a physician to treat her, although he was able, financially, to do so. His reason for not calling a physician was that he believed in Divine healing, which could be accomplished by prayer. He stated that he belonged to the Christian Catholic Church of Chicago; that he did not believe in physicians, and his religious faith led him to believe that the child would get well by prayer. He believed in disease, but believed that religion was a cure of disease." The New York Penal Code made it a misdemeanor for any one upon whom the law imposed the duty, to fail to furnish medical attendance to a minor.